

HEALTH  
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**DROYLSDEN  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Medical Officer of Health**

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**1952**

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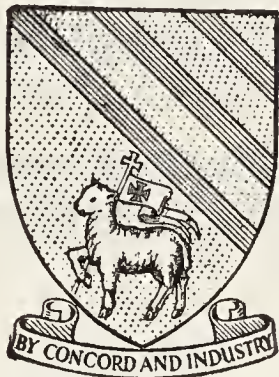
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# URBAN DISTRICT OF DROYLSDEN PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1952)

## **Chairman:**

F. HILSON

## **Vice-Chairman:**

C. W. E. BRISTOW

## **Members**

J. H. Allwood	E. Jamison
C. W. E. Bristow	N. Phythian
A. Hulme	L. Waywell
F. Hilson	J. Wild, M.M.
G. James	

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

ALAN S. SIMPSON, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
D.P.H.

### **Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health:**

PHILIP V. CANT, M.B., Ch.B.

### **Sanitary Inspectors:**

JOHN E. HART, C.R.S.I., M.I., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

ALAN T. TRAYNOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector.

DOUGLAS G. MASLING, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

### **Clerk:**

Miss M. PLUMB

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health 1952



Health Department,  
Droylsden.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the district during 1952.

In general the vital statistics are encouraging; the population of Droylsden is a young population relative to other areas, this fact is indicated by the comparability factors for the birth and death rates, and fairly considerable adjustments are necessary if we are to compare these rates with other towns.

The figure of 21 per 1,000 live births is a record low infantile mortality rate.

Comments on the vital statistics and other matters are made in the body of the report.

I would acknowledge the assistance I have received from the three inspectors in the sanitary department, and to Dr. Cant, my assistant who has helped considerably in the day to day work of the department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres) ... 1,010

Population:—

At Census, 1931 ... 13,270

At Census, 1951 ... 26,365

Estimated, Mid-1952 ... 26,260

Number of inhabited Houses:—

At Census, 1931 ... 3,280

Estimated at end of 1951 ... 8,296

General Rate for 1952 ... 20/10 in the £

Rateable Value ... £114,052

Sum Represented by a penny rate ... £468

### Social Conditions of the Area

There is some cotton spinning and weaving, cloth finishing and dyeing, engineering, upholstery and confectionery. There are a large number of retail tradespeople. A high percentage of the population follow occupations in the adjoining City of Manchester.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Civilian population—Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1952—26,260.

Live Births	Total	M.	F.	Birth-rate per 1,000
Legitimate	376	206	170	estimated civilian
Illegitimate	14	10	4	population mid-1952
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Crude ..... 14.9
Total .....	390	216	174	Adjusted ... 13.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Stillbirth	8	4	4	Rate per 1,000 total
				(live and still)
				births ..... 20
Deaths	280	142	138	Death-rate per 1,000
				estimated civilian
				population mid-1952
				Crude ..... 10.7
				Adjusted ... 13.2

### Maternal Mortality—

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion NIL  
 Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and  
 Stillbirths) NIL

### Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	21
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	71

### Neo-Natal Mortality:

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age ... ..	6
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	15
Male infantile mortality rate ... ..	18
Female infantile mortality rate ... ..	23

### DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES

(a) From Measles (all ages) ... ..	0
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	0
(c) From Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	1
(d) From Diphtheria (all ages) ... ..	0
(e) From Cancer (all ages) ... ..	62
(f) From Tuberculosis (all forms) ... ..	6
(Phthisis Death-Rate 0.23 per 1,000 population)	

### COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Reference was made in last year's report to the general trend of the crude birth-rate and the crude death-rate and to the significance of the adjustments supplied by the Registrar General to provide a rate which can be compared with other areas.

The comparability factors are the same as in 1951, viz: Death-rate C.F., 1.24; Birth-rate C.F., 0.90. The adjusted rates are shown at the foot of Table 1. Table II shows the crude rates and the data on which they are based for the years 1930/52 inclusive.

A pleasing feature in this table is the record low figure for the infantile mortality rate, 21 per 1,000 live births.

Amongst the interesting death-<sup>RATIOS</sup>~~rates~~ may be mentioned tuberculosis, 6 out of a total of 280, whilst cancer accounted for 62 out of the 280, in fact cancer of the lung was responsible for more deaths than tuberculosis of the lung, i.e. 7 as against 6. It should be realised however, that the age ranges of the cancer deaths are in the higher register than are the phthisical deaths.

Table V. shows that there were 40 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1952 as against 29 in 1951. The incidence rate for phthisis is thus 1.52 per 1,000 of the population which is above 1.28 the average for the five years 1948-1952.

The Manchester Regional Hospital Board sent their No. 6 Mass Radiography Unit to the area in October and November, when 3,163 persons were dealt with, some of these being from adjoining districts. One important sequel of this visit was the discovery of three pupils in one school with chest lesions requiring reference to the Ashton Chest Clinic, and one teacher in another school.

The potential significance of these findings resulted in a special survey being carried out in these two Droylsden schools. This survey involved a number of visits at which Radiography and Mantoux testing were carried out on all the pupils of each school as well as the staff. Dr. J. O'Regan, the Medical Director of the Unit, with the assistance of medical and nursing staff of the Regional Hospital Board and of the Divisional Health Department of the Lancashire County Council, carried out a thorough screening at these two schools. as a result of which certain pupils were referred for further investigation.

The lesson to be gained from the above is to stress the infectious nature of pulmonary tuberculosis and to emphasise the particular risks which are inherent in the teacher pupils relationship, should a person suffering from open tuberculosis secure a post as a teacher.

The obvious safeguard is a medical examination of all teachers at the time of their appointment to a specific teaching post and not just at the date when they commence their college training.

## **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified in the last four years.

There were 48 notifications of Scarlet Fever. Measles cases were almost one quarter of the 1951 figure. Whooping Cough cases reported showed a rise on the previous year.

The two cases of Poliomyelitis had both recovered without any functional limitations by the end of the year.

No cases of food poisoning were reported.

## **Cancer**

The number of deaths occurring where cancer was entered as a cause of death was 62, giving a death-rate 2.36 per 1,000 of the population. This is an increase on last year's figures and also on the 5-years' average 1946-1950—1.7.

The age groupings of these deaths and separation into sexes is shown in the attached table.

**Cancer Deaths, 1952**

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
10-15 .....	—	1	1
15-20 .....	—	—	—
20-25 .....	1	—	1
25-35 .....	1	1	2
35-40 .....	—	—	—
40-45 .....	—	3	3
45-50 .....	2	2	4
50-55 .....	1	3	4
55-60 .....	3	2	5
60-65 .....	3	9	12
65-70 .....	8	2	10
70-75 .....	5	5	10
75 and over .....	3	7	10
	—	—	—
	27	35	62
	—	—	—

The number of deaths where cancer was mentioned as a cause of death in each of the last 12 years was as follows:—

1941 .....	41	1947 .....	48
1942 .....	42	1948 .....	39
1943 .....	45	1949 .....	45
1944 .....	37	1950 .....	52
1945 .....	37	1951 .....	46
1946 .....	40	1952 .....	62

**Tuberculosis Services**

The Chest Clinic Lees Street, is now administered by the Regional Hospital Board, though certain aspects of this work, more particularly the domiciliary visiting of cases and contacts come within the domain of the Local Health Authority's Medical Officer (The Divisional Medical Officer for Health Division No. 17).

The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows:—

Tuesdays	2-0 p.m.
(1st Tuesday in month)	6-0 p.m.
Wednesdays	10 a.m.
(1st Wednesday in month)	6-0 p.m.
Fridays	10 a.m.

A Clinic for children only is held Friday afternoons from 2-0 to 4-0 p.m.

## **Disinfection**

During the year 55 premises were disinfected by the Council as follows:—Tuberculosis 20, Scarlet Fever 35. In addition 12 schools were disinfected.

The following pathological specimens were submitted to the Manchester Public Health Laboratory for examination:—

Four throat and nose swabs for diphtheria, 15 specimens for typhoid, salmonella or dysentery group, and two sputum for tuberculosis.

### **Combined School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, Fairfield Avenue, Droylsden**

This is an all-purpose clinic meeting school health (including dental), child welfare and ante-natal requirements, provided by the Lancashire County Council.

## **Midwives**

There are three Lancashire County Council Midwives residing and practising in the district, viz:—

Nurse Waterhouse, 224, Greenside Lane, Droylsden.  
'Phone: DRO 1014.

Nurse Whitehead 67, Scott Road, Droylsden.  
'Phone: DRO 1006.

Nurse Connley, 120, Clough Road, Droylsden.  
'Phone: DRO 1141.

## **Nursing in the Home**

The Droylsden Sick Nursing Association (Market Street, Droylsden, 'Phone: DRO 1622) employs two whole-time nurses, Mrs. Madden and Miss Holt for the visitation of the sick, but there are no arrangements for the nursing of infectious diseases, e.g. measles in the home.

Mrs. Townsend, a third whole-time nurse was appointed during 1950, and works from her home address, 3, Keston Avenue Droylsden. ('Phone: DRO 2715).

## Ambulance Service

(Administered by Lancashire County Council)

Headquarters: Lord Street Garage, Ashton-under-Lyne. 'Phone: ASHton 2297/8.

The Ambulance Sub-Station in Ash Road, Droylsden, is open from—

8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Saturday.

The Staff consists of 1 Station leader and two Ambulance Driver/Attendants.

Vehicles: 1 Ambulance and 1 Car

1952	
No. of cases of Emergency .....	55
Non-Emergency .....	2,216
Infection .....	14
	<hr/> 2,285
Mileage—Ambulance .....	12,408
Car .....	13,923
	<hr/> 26,331

The above figures show that approximately only  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the calls from this sub-station are emergency calls, from which it would appear to be doubtful as to the value of this subsidiary day station.

In fact, it may be said that the great majority of the emergencies which occur in the Droylsden area are dealt with from the Central Lord Street Headquarters.

## Day Nurseries

There are at present three day nurseries in the area, viz:—

- 1.—Droylsden No. 2—Lewis Road.
- 2.—Droylsden No. 3—Greenside Lane.
- 3.—Droylsden No. 4—Fold Street.

The Nursery at The Square, Fairfield, was discontinued during the year.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Hospitals

There are no Hospitals of any Type in the Area.

- (1) **General.**—Since 5th July, 1948, the Manchester Regional Hospital Board control all the hospitals which might serve the Droylsden area; these include the Manchester General Hospitals as well as Monsall Infectious Diseases Hospital. Under the same Regional Board but controlled by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee, are the two General Hospitals in Ashton-under-Lyne (District Infirmary and Lake Hospital) and the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Droylsden residents can, and do, use both Ashton and Manchester General Hospitals.

- (2) **Infectious Diseases.**—Monsall Hospital continues to take cases from Droylsden, but no charges are now made for this service.
- (3) **Maternity.**—Maternity cases requiring hospital confinement are admitted to the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, or to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
- (4) **Smallpox.**—The Regional Hospital Board would indicate which hospital in their area was to be used for a case of smallpox should it arise.
- (5) **Puerperal Pyrexia.**—Cases requiring hospital treatment are received at Monsall, Hospital, Manchester.

### LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

Droylsden is one of the six constituent districts of Health Division No. 17 of the Lancashire County Council who are the Local Authority for the area and provide for the following services in Droylsden.

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
2. School Medical Services.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and Immunisation.
7. Ambulance Services.
8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
9. Domestic Help.
10. Mental Health.
11. Health Education and Propaganda.

The above services are administered by the Lancashire County Council acting through their No. 17 Divisional Health Committee.

The Medical Officer locally responsible for the above Divisional Health Service is:—

Dr. Alan S. Simpson,  
Divisional Medical Officer of Health,  
Divisional Health Offices,  
St. Michael's Square,  
Ashton-under-Lyne.

TABLE I.

Year	LIVE BIRTHS		DEATHS (all causes)		STILL BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY		INFANT TOTAL		MORTALITY NEO-NATAL	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Population	No. Registered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Deaths Registered	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1952	390	*14.9	280	*10.7	8	20	Nil	Nil	3	21	6	15
" 1951	375	14.2	294	11.2	6	16	Nil	Nil	10	27	6	16
" 1950	397	14.9	302	11.3	11	27	Nil	Nil	13	33	9	23
" 1949	409	15.4	283	10.6	11	26	Nil	Nil	16	39	—	—
" 1948	469	17.1	267	9.7	8	16	Nil	Nil	16	34	—	—
" 1947	572	22.7	284	11.2	17	28	1	1.69	17	29	—	—
Aver. 5 years 1947-1951	—	16.86	—	10.8	—	22	—	0.33	—	32	—	7

\* Adjusted Live birth-rate (Comparability Factor, 0.91) = 13.4 per 1,000.

Death rate (Comparability Factor, 1.24) = 13.2 per 1,000.

TABLE II.

## Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate, 1930-1952

Year Col. 1.	Population Mid-year Estimate Col. 2.	No. of Births Col. 3.	Crude Birth-rate Col. 4.	No. of Deaths Col. 5.	Crude Death rate Col. 6.	No. of Infantile Deaths Col. 7.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Col. 8.	AVERAGE 5 YEARS			Infantile Mortality Col. 11.
								Birth Rate Col. 9.	Death Rate Col. 10.		
1930	13,730	192	13.9	135	9.8	10	52				
1931	13,270	204	15.2	161	12.0	13	63				
1932	14,320	172	12.0	153	10.6	8	46	13.3	11.6		63
1933	15,110	197	13.0	198	13.1	14	71				
1934	16,170	202	12.4	178	12.4	5	81				
1935	17,100	244	14.2	186	12.2	17	69				
1936	19,250	357	18.5	232	13.5	19	53				
1937	21,490	414	19.2	248	12.9	27	65	18.4	12.6		60
1938	23,710	466	19.6	286	13.5	32	68				
1939	24,940	512	20.5	272	10.8	42	44				
1940	25,160	510	20.2	296	11.7	21	40				
1941	24,970	500	20.0	283	11.3	25	42				
1942	24,460	513	20.9	264	10.7	40	77	21.3	13.0		50
1943	24,160	520	21.5	267	11.0	31	59				
1944	24,070	573	23.8	248	10.3	18	31				
1945	23,620	492	20.8	273	11.5	16	32				
1946	24,800	535	21.5	250	10.0	21	39				
1947	25,160	572	22.7	284	11.2	17	29	19.5	10.6		35
1948	27,290	469	17.1	267	9.7	16	34				
1949	26,580	409	15.4	283	10.6	16	39				
1950	26,720	397	14.9	302	11.3	11	33				
1951	26,320	375	14.2	294	11.2	16	27				
1952	26,260	390	14.9	280	10.7	14	21				

**TABLE III.**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH**  
**1952**

No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	5	1	6
2...	Tuberculosis (Other) .....	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Disease .....	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria .....	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—
8	Measles .....	—	—	—
9	Other infective and Parasitic Diseases .....	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .	3	9	12
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	6	1	7
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	6	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	2	2
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms .....	17	15	32
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	2	1	3
16	Diabetes .....	1	2	3
17	Vascular, Lesions of Nervous System .....	14	23	37
18	Coronary Disease Angina .....	25	8	33
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease .....	3	3	6
20	Other Heart Disease .....	15	27	42
21	Other Circulatory Diseases ...	5	8	13
22	Influenza .....	1	—	1
23	Pneumonia .....	4	1	5
24	Bronchitis .....	11	7	18
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....	1	—	1
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .....	1	—	1

*Table III continued*

No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis .....	—	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate .....	2	—	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital Māformations .....	1	2	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases .....	17	16	33
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	2	—	2
34	All Other Accidents .....	3	3	6
35	Homicide and Operations of War .....	—	—	—
	Total .....	142	138	280





**TABLE V.**  
**Tuberculosis, New Cases and Deaths**

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
20—25	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35	7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—65	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	15	3	2	5	1	—	—
	40		5		6		—	
Case Rate per 1,000	1.52		.19		Death Rate per 1,000		0.23	

**TABLE VI.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**Incidence and Death Rates Annually, 1930-1952**

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	CASE RATE PER 1,000			DEATH RATE PER 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	TOTAL	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	TOTAL
1930						
1931						
1932	1.12	.48	1.60	.56	.14	.70
1933	1.06	.39	1.45	.72	—	.72
1934	1.05	.43	1.48	.61	.12	.73
1935	.87	.99	1.86	.46	.35	.81
1936	1.40	.83	2.23	.88	—	.88
1937	1.11	.60	1.71	.60	.13	.73
1938	1.51	.42	1.93	.59	.18	.77
1939	.60	.32	.92	.56	.12	.68
1940	.99	.35	1.34	.43	.15	.58
1941	1.44	.36	1.80	.64	.12	.76
1942	1.18	.61	1.79	.57	.16	.73
1943	1.15	.20	1.35	.33	.12	.45

TABLE VI.

YEAR	INCIDENCE			DEATHS		
	CASE RATE PER 1,000			DEATH RATE PER 1,000		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	TOTAL	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	TOTAL
1944	1.16	.37	1.53	.53	.12	.65
1945	1.01	.29	1.30	.71	.08	.79
1946	1.37	.32	1.69	.52	.08	.60
1947	1.19	.27	1.46	.79	.07	.86
1948	1.28	.21	1.49	.54	.03	.57
1949	1.05	.22	1.27	.45	.03	.48
1950	1.31	.14	1.45	.52	.03	.55
1951	1.25	.26	1.51	.34	—	.34
1952	1.52	.19	1.71	.23	—	.23
Average for 20 years	1.17	.38	1.55	.55	.09	.64
Average for first 5-yr. period 1933-1937	1.09	.64	1.73	.65	.12	.77
Average for last 5-yr. period 1948-1952	1.28	.20	1.48	.41	.01	.42

**TABLE VII.**  
**CANCER DEATHS**  
**According to Site and Sex**

List No.	Sites	No. of Registered Deaths			
		1951		1952	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
10	Stomach .....	4	5	3	9
11	Lung & Bronchus .....	7	3	6	1
12	Breast .....	—	3	—	6
13	Uterus .....	—	3	—	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ....	10	9	17	15
15	Leukaemia, etc. ....	—	—	2	1
	Total .....	21	23	28	34

TABLE VIII .  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
Notification and Age Group Analysis

DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total deaths	Total Cases Removed to Hospital, from the District
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever .....	48	—	2	—	3	1	32	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	14
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .....	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	5	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, etc. ....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	124	6	8	10	17	14	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	81	5	8	12	12	15	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	40	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	7	18	3	8	—	6	28
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	311	11	18	22	35	32	133	8	12	21	4	14	1	11	49

**TABLE IX**  
**Infectious Diseases—Annual Notifications 1930—1952**

YEAR	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	TOTALS
1930	2	25	3	37	—	—	3	—	—	14	9	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	122
1931	—	5	6	65	—	—	1	—	—	15	15	21	1	—	—	2	—	—	131
1932	—	8	5	70	—	—	3	—	—	16	7	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	131
1933	—	4	5	53	—	—	1	—	—	16	6	32	—	—	—	1	—	—	119
1934	—	3	8	40	—	—	2	—	—	17	6	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
1935	—	7	10	65	—	—	5	—	—	15	17	33	1	—	—	—	—	—	153
1936	—	46	3	72	—	—	2	1	—	27	16	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	203
1937	—	66	5	60	—	—	6	—	—	24	13	19	—	2	—	1	—	—	194
1938	—	46	11	78	—	—	7	—	—	36	10	19	1	2	—	—	—	—	210
1939	—	70	3	34	5	3	5	—	—	15	11	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	158
1940	—	21	4	42	362	59	3	—	—	25	9	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	539
1941	—	36	2	48	42	116	3	1	—	36	9	19	1	2	1	—	—	—	316
1942	—	10	1	108	261	38	2	—	—	29	15	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	474
1943	—	18	2	180	118	40	3	—	—	28	5	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	404
1944	—	9	3	34	339	69	1	—	—	28	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	501
1945	—	11	6	61	272	64	2	—	—	24	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	457
1946	—	5	3	23	14	61	1	—	—	34	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	152
1947	—	2	1	51	437	58	3	—	—	30	7	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	601
1948	—	2	1	61	432	93	—	—	—	35	6	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	643
1949	—	—	2	80	255	67	—	—	—	28	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	3	447
1950	—	—	1	54	149	76	1	—	—	35	4	7	—	—	6	—	47	—	380
1951	—	—	1	37	444	49	2	3	—	29	7	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	581
1952	—	—	3	48	124	81	2	—	1	40	5	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	311

## ENVIRONMENT HEALTH SERVICES

### Embodying the Report of the Sanitary Inspectors for the Year, 1952

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
DROYLSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

We present our report on the activities of the sanitary section of the Public Health Department during the year 1952.

There were no major changes in the sanitary circumstances of the district during the year. It will be noted that there was a large increase in the number of complaints of defective house roofs during the year, this was largely due to the two violent gales which occurred during the months of November, and December when wind speeds of over 100 m.p.h. were recorded in the area.

The Refuse Collection and Salvage Collection Services again functioned well. There was a slight increase in the amount of refuse collected as against the figure for 1951, probably due to the severe weather at the end of the year, and the number of new houses erected and occupied.

There was a decrease in the number of reported cases of infestation by rodents, and the sewers again proved to be only lightly infested.

May we take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health and Officials, for their assistance and co-operation during the year.

We are, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servants,

J. E. HART,  
A. T. TRAYNOR,  
D. G. MASLING.

*Sanitary Inspectors.*

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952

### 1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	485
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	1725
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .....	None
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	483

### 2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .....	325
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### 3.—Action under statutory powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which, after service of formal notices, rendered fit:—

(a) By Owners ..... None

(b) By local authority in default of owners ..... None

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... 83

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners ..... 72

(b) By local authority in default of owners ..... None

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... 13

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..... None

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

4,272 visits to 1,822 premises were made during the year. 1,051 defects or nuisances were discovered, of which 849 were abated. This involved the service of 519 informal and 83 formal notices.

### ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR 1952

Chimney Pots ... ..	18
Chimney Stacks ... ..	13
Roof Leadwork ... ..	7
Flues ... ..	12
Roofs ... ..	145
Eaves Gutters ... ..	110
Brickwork ... ..	20
Pointing ... ..	69
Window Frames ... ..	119
Sash Cords ... ..	19
Glazing ... ..	11
Window Sills ... ..	4
House Doors ... ..	33
Door Steps ... ..	3
Footpaths . ... ..	14
Yard Gates ..... ..	6
Boundary Walls and Fences ... ..	13
Water-Closet Roofs ... ..	8
Water-Closet Doors ... ..	3
Water-Closet Floors ... ..	1
Water-Closet Walls ... ..	4
Water-Closet Soil Pipes ... ..	2
Water-Closet Cisterns ... ..	10
Water-Closet Seats ... ..	5
Water-Closet Pedestal Basins ... ..	14
Cone Joints ... ..	6
Rainwater Pipes ... ..	25
Ceiling Plaster ... ..	21



The Longdendale water supply is perfectly wholesome for all dietetic purposes but, although it is practically clear, it is never colourless during the summer months. With the autumn rains the water becomes discoloured and hazy owing to peat extracts brought into the reservoirs along with traces of clay. As the water is discoloured, a certain amount of sediment accumulates in the mains and this necessitates periodical flushing.

Complaints of such sediment were received during the year. The mains were flushed by Manchester Corporation to remove the sediment.

In addition the Droylsden Public Health Department took six samples of water, four for chemical analysis and two for bacteriological examination. All these samples were satisfactory.

### **SEWERAGE**

Manchester Corporation took over Droylsden's sewage in June, 1939. With the exception of 12 houses which were built in 1935 below the existing sewer level, and necessitated the provision of a Septic Tank, sewage is treated by Manchester Corporation at the Davyhulme Sewage Works.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

In Droylsden, with the exception of four pail closets, and a very small number of old waste water type of closet, now awaiting conversion, all closets are of the modern pedestal wash-down type.

### **DUSTBINS**

In April, 1951 a Resolution was passed by the Council to supply dustbins (as a rate-borne charge) to dwelling-houses in the district. 636 dustbins were supplied during the year to houses in the district.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### 1. MILK.

Number of Registered Distributors operating from:

(a) Own dairies in district ... ..	8
(b) Dairy farms in district ... ..	1
(c) Premises outside district ... ..	8
(d) Shops in the district ... ..	78

Routine inspections have been made of dairies and shops in the district to ensure conformity with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

69 samples of designated milks, as under, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, at Monsall Hospital, Manchester:—

Designation	Number of samples submitted	Result Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory
T.T. Pasteurised .....	2	1	1*
Pasteurised .....	62	59	3*
Sterilised .....	5	5	—
Totals ...	69	65	4*

\*In 3 of these 4 cases, the maximum shade temperature was in excess of 65°F. and the tests were therefore invalid.

In addition 9 samples of milk were biologically examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and these showed no evidence of tuberculous infection.

### 2. MEAT INSPECTION.

The following meat was inspected during the year, and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction, after having been certified as unfit for human consumption.

Beef ... ..	177 lbs.
Pork ... ..	2 lbs.
Mutton ... ..	41 lbs.
Beast's Liver ... ..	12 lbs.
Pig's Liver ... ..	80 lbs.

Ox Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	12 lbs.
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	...	588 lbs.
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	...	...	98 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	26 lbs.
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.

There was one suspected case of Swine Fever during the year. All the pigs were removed under licence for slaughter. There were no animals slaughtered in the district during the year.

### 3. OTHER FOODS.

The following foodstuffs were inspected, and voluntarily surrendered to the Department for destruction, after having been certified as unfit for human consumption:—

Assorted Tinned Goods	...	...	2000 tins
Margarine	...	...	39 lbs.
Cooking Fat	...	...	77 lbs.
Butter Cream	...	...	14 lbs.
Flour	...	...	59 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	216 lbs.
Sugar	...	...	49 lbs.
Frozen Egg	...	...	39 lbs.
Dried Skimmed Milk Powder	...	102 lbs.	

Four applications were received during the year for registration of premises for sale of ice-cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. After inspection of the premises all were granted registration.

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream is 41.

Fifteen samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination.

They were classified as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1.	Provisional Grade 2.	Provisional Grade 3.	Provisional Grade 4.
11	2	2	0

In addition 15 samples of iced “lollipops” were submitted to the Pathological Laboratory. From 12 of these no coliform organisms were isolated. From the remaining 3, faecal coliform organisms were isolated, these 3 samples were from one premise and were from the same source of manufacture in an adjoining district. These findings were reported to the Medical Officer of Health of that District, who arranged for investigations to be carried out at the manufacturers premises. The occupier of the shop from which the samples were taken co-operated with the Department to the extent of voluntarily surrendering for destruction all of the iced “lollipops” in her possession from this one particular source.

#### 5. PREMISES CONNECTED WITH THE STORAGE, PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD.

The follow food shops and preparation premises were inspected during the year:—

- 8 Bakehouses
- 4 Grocers Shops
- 3 Wet Fish Shops
- 1 Butchers Shop
- 4 Ice-Cream Shops
- 2 Fish Fryers Shops

Defects found were remedied after informal action. Particular attention was paid to sanitary accommodation, and the observation of the Bye-laws in these premises.

#### 6. FOOD HYGIENE.

The attention of many food handlers was called to the necessity for general food hygiene, and quantities of literature and posters on this subject were distributed in food preparing premises.

## **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS**

Eighteen premises were found to be infested with bed bugs. Some were treated by spraying with insecticides having a high residual toxicity, e.g. either Benzene Hexachloride or D.D.T.

170 prospective tenants of Council houses were visited and 6 cases of infestation were discovered. Of these 6, two cases were granted Council accommodation and the furniture and effects were fumigated by H.C.N. in sealed removal vans.

# RODENT CONTROL

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 Report for the Year, 1952

	Local Authority	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
		Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total
1. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of					
(a) Notification, or	(a) —	58	—	11	69
(b) Otherwise	(b) 3	199	12	92	306
2. Number of properties under (1) found to be infested by rats	Major — Minor 3	— 27	— —	— 4	— 34
3. Number of infested properties (under (2)) treated by the Local Authority	3	27	—	4	34

## **RODENT CONTROL**

One "block" control treatment scheme was also carried out.

The Rodent Operators work under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. 33 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with cases of infestation, and in particular those cases of infestation which arose from defects in drain and sewers.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out over two periods of six weeks each, at the recognised times under the direction of a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Rodent Operator continued his survey of the district, when not engaged in following up specific complaints.

## **STABLES AND PIGGERIES**

Four visits were made to piggeries in the district. All occupiers of these premises are required (under Section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1936), to remove manure regularly at seven-day intervals. This action has been taken to prevent the breeding of the common house-fly and other pests.

## **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

During the year four formally timed smoke observations were taken, together with several informal observations. Seven Boilerhouses were visited and inspected and fuel consumption conditions were discussed with the engineers and firemen concerned in an effort to achieve co-operation in reducing smoke emissions.

Apparatus has now been installed throughout the area covered by the Joint Scheme for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, and results are now being supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

In addition, the University of Manchester Department of Botany has continued the research into the effect of pollution on plant life. A financial grant was made to this scheme by the Joint Scheme Authorities who also supply information on local pollution figures.

The Regional Smoke Abatement Committee was approached with a suggestion that the authorities taking part in the Joint Investigation Scheme, should consider the possibility of sharing the cost of the promotion of a Private Bill, which would enable them to establish small individual smokeless zones for example in the post-war Council housing estates. This was done on the grounds that the cost of the promotion of such a Bill would be beyond the resources of most of the individual member authorities.

Following observations on the chimney of one local concern, the assistance of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was requested and a visit was made by one of the Ministry's Engineers, and firing tests were carried out by the Ministry employees. In all these visits and tests the Sanitary Inspector accompanied the Ministry's Engineer.

## **FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

### **Section 110—Outworkers**

Number of outworkers.  
List required by  
Section 110 (c) in  
November, 1952.

Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. .... 80

During the year 17 visits were made to these outworkers and the respective premises were inspected in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

## **REFUSE, SALVAGE AND KITCHEN WASTE SERVICES**

### **REFUSE COLLECTION**

During the year approximately 6,138 tons of household refuse were collected. The amount of refuse collected during the year was some 188 tons more than the amount collected in 1951.

Dustbins are emptied weekly at all the dwellings in the district, two vehicles each with a driver and six men, being employed to do this work. The average weight of refuse collected per loader per week was thus approximately 9 tons 17 cwts. The maximum weekly weight collected was 146 tons 7 cwts. in the week ending 2/12/52, and the minimum was 82 tons 12 cwts in the week ending 7/7/52.

Collection of trade refuse and private works carried out resulted in an income of £53 8s. 0d.

### **REFUSE DISPOSAL**

During the year, disposal was by "controlled" tipping at the former Sewage Works at Ash Road.

A "Calfdozer" machine is in use on the Tip.

Maximum possible precautions against vermin were again undertaken, "blowing" and spraying of powdered and liquid insecticides being carried out at regular and frequent intervals, whilst rodent control was carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

A number of private contractors continued to use the tip and this brought in an amount of £237 0s. 3d. from tipping charges. With the exception of necessary covering material from two firms, private tipping was discontinued as from the 1st April, 1952, in order to conserve tipping space.

### **SALVAGE SERVICES**

#### **WASTE PAPER.**

During the year ended 31st December, 1952. 175 tons of paper were despatched to the Board Mills.

There was a downward trend in the market price following the boom year of 1951. These violent swings in market prices do nothing to encourage local authorities to collect salvage, and one feels that some firm outlet for waste paper, together with a guaranteed minimum price, would do much to encourage a steady flow

of waste to the various Board Mills. Fortunately in our own case the Council has a contract with the Board Mill, which includes a guaranteed minimum price, but the majority of local authorities are not in this happy position.

### KITCHEN WASTE.

During the year there was a slight decrease in the amount of Kitchen waste collected, which reached a total of 131 tons 4 cwts. and the Public's apathetic attitude to the communal street bins persisted.

The waste collected is delivered and sold to the Local Central Depot at Hyde, for processing before re-sale to pig dealers.

### STUDENT

On the 20th November, 1951, the Council accepted into the Department, a student, Mr. William A. Woodall, who required to undergo a period of practical training as laid down in the Regulations of the Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. Mr. Woodall joined the Department on the 3rd December, 1951. During the year 1952, Mr. Woodall, after intensive instruction by the Inspectors, sat for the examination at Leeds, and was successful.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Owners Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power .....	33	16	3	—
Factories without Mechanical Power .....	—	—	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of Building, etc., but not including outworkers' premises) .....	2	2	—	—
Total .....	35	18	3	—









